

ON BARIDIINAE (CURCULIONIDAE), MOSTLY FROM  
NEW GUINEA.

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(Thirty-seven Text-figures.)

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Comparatively few species of this subfamily have been recorded from New Guinea and adjacent islands; but they are probably as numerous there as in tropical America; some of them are of comparatively large size and brilliantly metallic, although the majority are rather small and deep black, with or without white markings.

BARIS.

Germer, Ins. Sp. Nov., 1824, p. 197.

The majority of Australian species belonging to the Baridiinae have been referred to *Baris*, and no doubt they would form material for several genera; some of the species which I also here refer to *Baris* may eventually be considered as worthy of generic rank; but in a genus so abundant in species, many of which are closely allied, with species diverging in many directions, it is not desirable to propose new genera unless they possess very distinctive features.

Pascoe (*Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova*, 1885, p. 292), in dealing with the weevils of the Malay Archipelago, said "*Baris* as it stands at present, is a group of many genera", and this is still the case.

BARIS GIBBICOLLIS, n. sp.

♀. Black, shining. Parts of under surface and legs with short, white setae.

Rostrum about one-third longer than prothorax, sides with moderately coarse crowded punctures towards base. Prothorax with basal width slightly more than median length, middle near apex rather strongly elevated; with fairly dense punctures of moderate size on disc, becoming slightly larger and denser on sides. Elytra elongate-cordate, distinctly wider than prothorax, a shallow depression at basal third and another beyond the middle; a fairly large obtuse tubercle crowning each side of the apical slope; sharply striate, the striae with punctures of moderate size, becoming rather small about middle; interstices with fairly strong punctures about apex and sides, a few smaller ones about base. Under surface with fairly dense punctures, coarser on side pieces of mesosternum than elsewhere. Front coxae fairly close together, front femora minutely dentate, the others moderately dentate. Length, 6.5-7.0 mm.

Aru Island (H. Elgner); New Guinea: Manumbo (Madang district).

A large species, very distinct by the bituberculate elytra and gibbous prothorax. *B. bituberculata*, from Torres Straits, is a much smaller species, with very different prothorax; several other species have the elytra slightly undulated owing to the transverse impressions, but their prothorax is not gibbous.

## BARIS POROSTERNA, n. sp.

♂. Black, shining.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, rather strongly curved; with crowded and fairly strong punctures on sides towards base. Prothorax moderately transverse; with fairly dense and sharply defined punctures of moderate size, becoming larger and crowded on sides. Elytra subcordate, not much wider than prothorax; with sharp striae containing deep-set punctures. Under surface with crowded punctures except on parts of abdomen; basal segment of abdomen distinctly impressed along middle. Front coxae rather widely separated, femora distinctly grooved and feebly dentate, tibiae with upper edge gently incurved to middle. Length, 4.5 mm.

Aru Island (H. Elgner); New Guinea: Astrolabe Bay (Dr. W. Horn, from — Rhode).

In appearance approaches several species of *Myctides*, but the rostrum is not bearded. On the prothorax the punctures are more or less confluent on the sides at the apical third, giving the surface there a notched appearance, as on *B. latericollis*. There is a row of minute punctures (scarcely visible from most directions) on each elytral interstice, but their only distinct ones are on the base and sides.

## BARIS PUNCTIVARIA, n. sp.

♂. Black, shining. Front tibiae with a few dark hairs fringing the apical half.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax; with crowded punctures of moderate size on basal sides. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides gently decreasing in width to beyond the middle, and then strongly to apex; with numerous, but not crowded, and rather small punctures on disc, becoming larger on sides. Elytra elongate-cordate, not much wider than prothorax; with two shallow transverse impressions, causing the surface to appear faintly undulated; with sharply defined striae containing small, deep-set punctures; the interstices with very minute (almost invisible) ones, except for a few about shoulders. Under surface with fairly large punctures; middle of basal segment with a wide, shallow depression, continued on to metasternum. Legs fairly long, front coxae rather close together, femora feebly grooved and slightly dentate. Length, 5-6 mm.

♀. Differs in being slightly wider, rostrum thinner, prothoracic punctures distinctly larger, elytral interstices with fairly distinct punctures, although still small, abdomen evenly convex and legs somewhat shorter.

New Guinea: Wareo (Rev. L. Wagner); Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara), Bisiatabu (Rev. W. N. Lock).

Fairly close to the preceding species, but slightly narrower, and elytra distinctly, although not very strongly, undulated. The sexual difference in size of the prothoracic punctures, and those on the elytral interstices, is quite conspicuous, and appears to be constant (there are eleven females before me, but only two males); on a female from Mount Lamington the punctures are fairly strong on the elytral interstices. On all of them the elytral striae are somewhat wider on the apical slope than about the middle. There is a short shallow groove in the front of the prosternum, but it is difficult to see it before the head is removed.

Wareo and Hudewa are in the Finsch Haven district, Bisiatabu is a mission station near Port Moresby.

## BARIS ATROPOLITA, n. sp.

♂. Black, shining.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax; with crowded and fairly large punctures on basal sides. Prothorax moderately transverse; with numerous but not crowded punctures of moderate size, becoming larger on sides. Elytra oblong-cordate, not much wider than prothorax; with two feeble transverse impressions; with sharply defined striae containing small punctures, but these very small or absent posteriorly; interstices with a few small punctures about base. Under surface with dense and fairly large punctures, becoming small on most of abdomen, basal segment shallowly depressed along middle. Front coxae moderately separated; femora slightly grooved, each with a small acute tooth and some minute denticles. Length, 3.0-4.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having rostrum thinner at base and slightly longer, abdomen rather strongly convex, and legs somewhat shorter.

New Guinea: Wareo (Rev. L. Wagner), St. Aignan (Dr. W. Horn, from A. S. Meek); Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara), Bisiatabu (Rev. W. N. Lock).

Fairly close to the preceding species, but the average size is smaller, the depression on the abdomen is shallower, the femora are more acutely dentate, and there is no fringe on the front tibiae of the male, the punctures are also not sexually different, and the undulation of the elytra is not quite as strong. On several specimens the denticle behind the tooth on the front femur is larger than usual, causing it to appear bidentate.

## BARIS TRICHOCNEMIS, n. sp. Text-fig. 1.

♂. Black, shining.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, base stout; with crowded punctures on sides. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides feebly diminishing in width to beyond the middle; with small and rather distant punctures on disc, becoming larger, but not crowded, on sides. Elytra subcordate, base rather strongly trisinate, not much and not suddenly wider than prothorax; striae sharply defined but narrow, the inner ones with a few distinct punctures about base, but not elsewhere; interstices impunctate. Under surface with larger punctures than on upper surface, but becoming small on most of abdomen; basal segment with a shallow median depression. Front coxae rather widely separated; femora moderately grooved, the front ones less than the others, each with a small tooth and minute denticles; front tibiae with upper edge slightly incurved, the lower edge with a conspicuous fringe on apical half. Length, 4-5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner at base, with smaller punctures, abdomen evenly convex, and front tibiae not fringed.

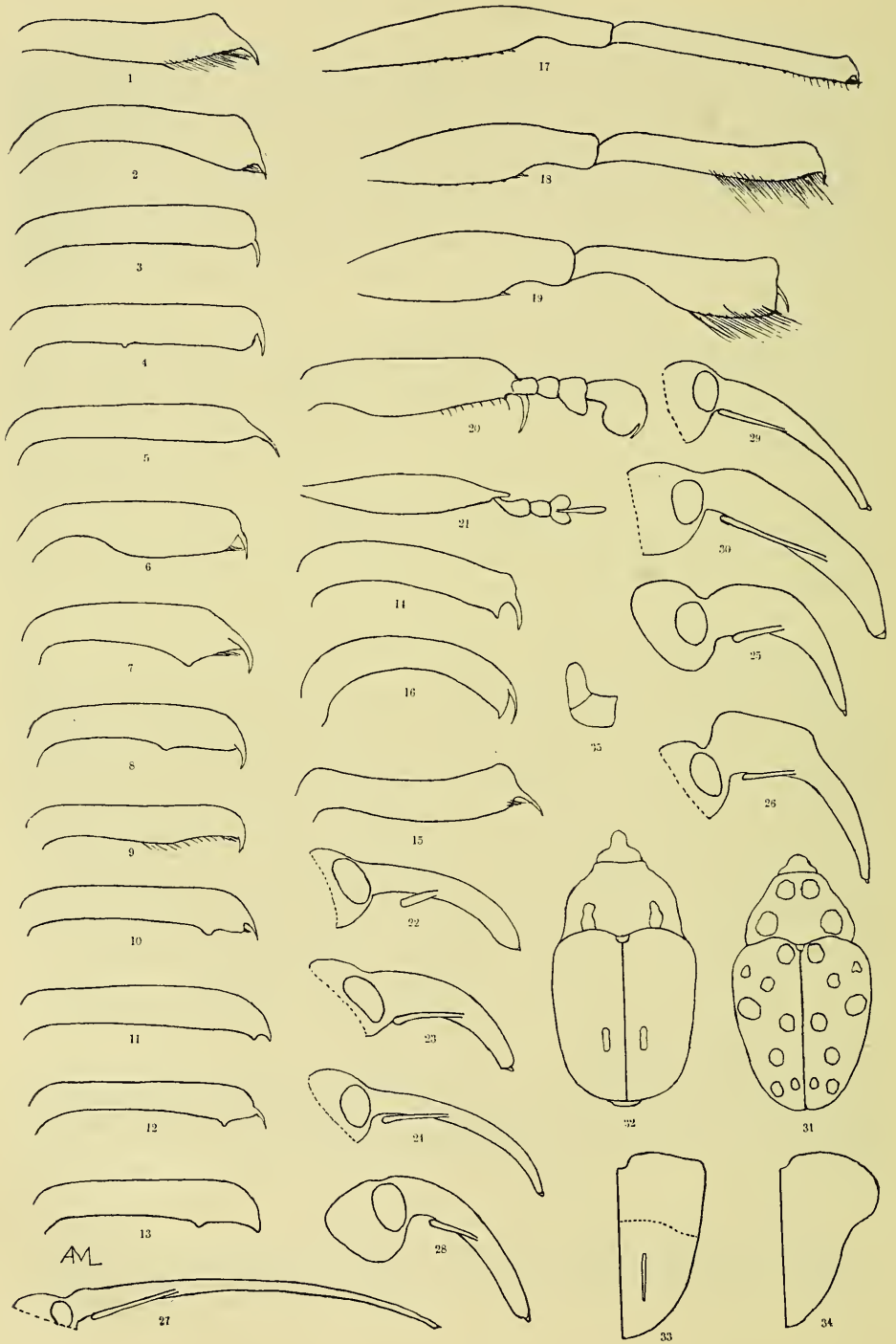
Aru Island (H. Elgner).

Very distinct by the apical fringe of the front tibiae, and the distant coxae. On one specimen of each sex the rostrum is obscurely reddish in front, and on the male the middle tibiae are also obscurely reddish; but on four others no part is reddish.

## BARIS LIOSOMA, n. sp. Text-fig. 2.

♂. Black, shining.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax; sides with crowded punctures behind antennae. Prothorax moderately transverse; with sparse and minute punctures





on disc, becoming larger, but not crowded, on sides. Elytra oblong-cordate; with sharply defined, narrow striae, containing distinct punctures about base, smaller and disappearing before middle; interstices with a few small punctures about base only. Under surface with fairly large and dense punctures, becoming small on most of abdomen, basal segment with a rather wide median depression. Front coxae rather close together; femora shallowly grooved, each with a rather small acute tooth and denticulate. Length, 4.5-5.0 mm.

♀. Differs in having rostrum slightly longer and thinner, basal segment of abdomen flattened in middle, or very faintly depressed there, with smaller punctures, and legs slightly shorter.

Papua: Mount Lamington and Buna Bay (C. T. McNamara).

In appearance close to the preceding species, but front tibiae of male not fimbriated; the females are distinct by the separation of the front coxae; in appearance also close to *B. atropolita*, but slightly larger and prothoracic punctures even smaller. There are two transverse impressions on the elytra, but they are so faint that the surface could scarcely be regarded as undulating. The denticles of the front femora of the male are somewhat larger than the others, so that on several of them the femora appear bidentate or even tridentate.

#### BARIS CORDIPENNIS, n. sp.

♂. Black, shining; parts of antennae and of tarsi obscurely reddish.

Rostrum stout, slightly shorter than prothorax; with fairly dense punctures on sides towards base. Prothorax slightly transverse, more convex than usual, sides rather strongly rounded; with small but sharply defined punctures, becoming larger on sides, but nowhere crowded. Elytra cordate; with narrow, sharply defined striae, containing distinct punctures only near base, and even those rather small; interstices impunctate. Under surface with fairly large dense punctures in parts; prosternum with a wide shallow groove almost to base; basal segment of abdomen with a shallow median depression. Front coxae moderately separated, femora acutely dentate. Length, 3.4-3.6 mm.

♀. Differs in having the abdomen strongly convex, with smaller punctures and legs slightly shorter.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara).

#### Text-figures 1-35.

1. *Baris trichocnemis* Lea, front tibia.—2. *B. liosoma* Lea, front tibia.—3. *B. edentata* Lea, front tibia.—4. *B. parvidentipes* Lea, front tibia.—5. *B. antennalis* Lea, front tibia.—6. *B. convergens* Lea, front tibia.—7. *B. semipunctata* Lea, front tibia.—8. *B. mesosternalis* Lea, front tibia.—9. *Acythopeus melas* Lea, front tibia.—10. *Metanthia grauvilipes* Lea, front tibia.—11. *M. regularis* Lea, front tibia.—12. *M. scutellaris* Lea, front tibia.—13. *M. pyritosa* Pasc., front tibia.—14. *M. coxalis* Lea, front tibia.—15. *M. imitator* Lea, front tibia.—16. *M. coxalis* Lea, middle tibia.—17. *Ipsichora longipes* Lea, front femur and tibia.—18. *I. tibialis* Lea, front femur and tibia.—19. *I. piliventris* Lea, front femur and tibia.—20, 21. *Acythopeus unguiculatus* Lea, front tibia and tarsus.—22. *Baris antennalis* Lea, head and rostrum.—23. *B. vialbivitta* Lea, head and rostrum.—24. *B. nemorhina* Lea, head and rostrum.—25. *Acythopeus leucomelas* Lea, head and rostrum.—26. *A. insignis* Lea, head and rostrum.—27. *Myctides filirostris* Lea, head and rostrum.—28. *Metanthia gagatina* Lea, head and rostrum.—29. *M. apina* Lea, head and rostrum.—30. *Ipsichora piliventris* Lea, head and rostrum.—31. *Baris multimaculata* Lea, markings of upper surface.—32. *Acythopeus leucomelas* Lea, markings of upper surface.—33. *Aulacobaris pictipennis* Lea, elytron.—34. *Degis trigonopterus* Pasc., elytron.—35. *D. trigonopterus*, front coxa.

With the narrow sharply defined striae of some of the preceding species, but elytra not at all undulated, prothorax more convex, and rostrum decidedly shorter and stouter. Although the elytra are trisinate at the base, when viewed from behind only the median sinus is evident, and the heart-shaped appearance is conspicuous. The femoral teeth are small, but acute and well defined, on the front pair they are nearer the base than is usual, and there are two on those of the type; on the female there are two on the left femur, but only one on the right.

BARIS TENUICORNIS, n. sp.

♀. Black, shining; parts of rostrum, of antennae, and of tarsi obscurely diluted with red.

Rostrum comparatively thin and slightly longer than prothorax. Antennae thinner than usual. Prothorax moderately transverse, strongly convex, sides strongly rounded; with numerous, but not crowded, and rather small, deep punctures becoming larger, but not dense, on sides. Elytra cordate; with narrow, deep striae, containing punctures that are visible from but few directions; interstices with a few small punctures about base and apex. Under surface with larger and more numerous punctures than on prothorax, but becoming sparse and small on most of abdomen. Prosternum with a shallow groove from apex to base, but with bounding carinae only in front of coxae; abdomen rather strongly convex. Front coxae rather widely separated, femora slightly but acutely dentate, and minutely denticulate. Length, 4.5 mm.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara). Unique.

A strongly convex species, with the heart-shaped elytra and general outlines of the preceding species, but somewhat larger, rostrum decidedly longer and thinner, prosternal groove shallower and femoral teeth in the usual positions.

BARIS EDENTATA, n. sp. Text-fig. 3.

♂. Black, shining. Sterna and base of abdomen with numerous white setae.

Rostrum the length of prothorax; with crowded but not very large punctures on sides of basal half. Prothorax scarcely wider than long, sides almost evenly diminishing in width from base to apex; upper surface with small and sparse but rather sharp punctures, becoming larger and denser on sides. Elytra with sides rather rapidly diminishing behind shoulders; with sharply defined but fine striae, containing distinct punctures that vanish behind the middle; interstices impunctate even at base. Under surface with crowded punctures somewhat as on sides of prothorax, but becoming sparse and small on most of abdomen, basal segment with a shallow median depression, apical one with a moderately large, round fovea. Front coxae fairly close together, femora shallowly grooved and edentate. Length, 3.5 mm.

Papua: Bisiatabu (Rev. W. N. Lock). Unique.

In general appearance fairly close to *B. atropolita*, but elytra more rapidly narrowed from near the base, and femora edentate. The prosternum has a narrow groove, but it is partly concealed by the clothing, even after the head has been removed.

BARIS PARVIDENTIPES, n. sp. Text-fig. 4.

♂. Black, shining; parts of antennae obscurely reddish. Sterna, base of abdomen, under parts of legs and upper surface of middle and of hind femora, with stout white setae or scales.

Rostrum at its junction with head with a shallow transverse impression, rather strongly curved, slightly longer than prothorax; with crowded and fairly coarse punctures on basal sides. Prothorax almost as long as the basal width, a shallow transverse impression on the scutellar lobe; with sparse and minute punctures, becoming moderately large and numerous, but not crowded, on sides. Elytra cordate, rapidly narrowed behind the shoulders; with fine striae, the sutural and marginal ones with a few distinct punctures towards base, but not elsewhere; interstices impunctate. Sterna and base of abdomen with dense, partly concealed punctures, small on rest of abdomen; basal segment with a fairly large depression from base to apex. Front coxae moderately separated, femora grooved and edentate, front tibiae with an obtuse median tooth or granule on lower surface. Length, 3.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having abdomen evenly convex and legs slightly shorter, with the front tibiae unarmed.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara).

Distinct by the front tibiae of the male. The white clothing is fairly dense on the metasternal episterna, and on the upper surface of some of the femora, but is very sparse on the abdomen.

#### BARIS OBSCURIPES, n. sp.

♀. Black, shining.

Rostrum moderately stout, slightly shorter than prothorax; with crowded and not very large punctures on sides behind antennae. Prothorax slightly transverse, a feeble impression across scutellar lobe; with sparse and minute punctures, becoming larger on sides. Elytra cordate; striae fine, but containing distinct punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices impunctate. Under surface with sharply defined punctures of moderate size, small on most of abdomen, which is evenly convex; pygidium just perceptible. Front coxae moderately separated, femora grooved and edentate. Length, 3.5 mm.

New Guinea: Wareo (Rev. L. Wagner). Unique.

In appearance fairly close to the preceding species, but without white clothing, and the striae with more numerous punctures; it is also close to *B. edentata*, but is slightly more robust, and even the under parts are glabrous. In its rather wide rostrum, with series of punctures on elytra it approaches *Metanthia*, in the almost complete concealment of the pygidium *Gymnobaris*. The prothoracic punctures, although minute, are sharply defined.

#### BARIS ANTENNALIS, n. sp. Text-figs. 5, 22.

♂. Black, shining; parts of legs and of rostrum obscurely diluted with red, antennae reddish.

Rostrum almost the length of prothorax, of almost equal thickness throughout, base not transversely impressed; with fairly dense punctures on sides behind antennae. Antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, sides evenly decreasing in width from base to apex; with sparse and minute punctures, becoming larger, but still sparse and small, on sides. Elytra elongate-cordate; with sharp striae containing distinct punctures on basal third (less behind shoulders than towards suture), very fine or impunctate elsewhere; interstices impunctate. Metasternum with rather large and dense punctures. Abdomen with sparse and small punctures, but becoming



dense on apical segment, basal one shallowly impressed along middle. Legs rather long and thin, femora minutely but acutely dentate. Length, 2.8 mm.

♀. Differs in having rostrum thinner and slightly longer, abdomen rather strongly and evenly convex, and femoral teeth even smaller.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara).

A narrow species, with antennae inserted slightly nearer the base than apex of rostrum; on all the other species here named, unless otherwise noted, they are inserted from one-third to two-fifths from the apex. The striae towards base of elytra are about one-third of the width of the interstices, but (except the sutural and marginal ones) they almost vanish posteriorly. From most directions the femoral teeth are invisible.

*BARIS MEGALOPS*, n. sp.

♀. Black, shining; antennae reddish, tarsi obscurely reddish.

Eyes large and almost touching. Rostrum about the length of prothorax, upper surface ridged towards base, not transversely impressed at junction with head; near eyes with rather dense punctures. Prothorax almost as long as the basal width; upper surface with sparse and very minute punctures, the sides with some sharply defined ones, but sparse and not very large. Elytra short and cordate; with distinct striae containing punctures about basal third, the sutural and marginal striae continued beyond middle, elsewhere neither striate nor punctate. Prosternum with a shallow groove in front. Metasternum with crowded punctures. Abdomen convex and almost impunctate. Legs rather long and thin, femora dentate. Length, 3 mm.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara). Unique.

The elytra have a few striae containing distinct punctures about the base, somewhat as on the preceding species, but most of the surface is without either striae or punctures. The front femora are scarcely visibly dentate, each of the others has two small but acute teeth and some smaller ones.

*BARIS CASTANEICORNIS*, n. sp.

♀. Black, shining; legs obscurely diluted with red, antennae pale castaneous.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, slightly dilated to base, not transversely impressed at junction with head; with dense and small punctures on sides, minute elsewhere. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded; with scarcely visible punctures, even on sides. Elytra short and cordate, with faint striae, containing small punctures in places. Metasternum with distinct punctures towards sides only. Abdomen convex and impunctate. Legs long, femora acutely dentate, tibiae with upper edge very feebly incurved. Length, 3 mm.

New Guinea: Wareo (Rev. L. Wagner). Unique.

In appearance close to the preceding species, but eyes not close together, metasternum impunctate, except towards sides, and femora sharply unidentate. The sutural and marginal striae are fairly distinct, and punctures in striae are faintly traceable elsewhere.

*BARIS PUNCTIMEDIA*, n. sp.

♀. Black, shining.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, with a rather wide but shallow impression at its junction with head; with crowded punctures on sides. Prothorax almost



as long as wide, rather strongly convex; with punctures of moderate size and not very close together on upper surface, becoming crowded on sides. Elytra very little wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to about middle; with narrow but sharply defined striae, containing a few small punctures towards base; interstices impunctate. Metasternum with crowded punctures as on sides of prothorax; abdomen with much smaller and sparser ones. Legs moderately long, femora slightly grooved and edentate. Length, 2.5 mm.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara). Unique.

A small species, fairly distinct by the wide depression at base of rostrum, and sharply defined and rather distant punctures of pronotum.

BARIS TENUIPES, n. sp.

♀. Black, shining; tip of rostrum and tarsi obscurely reddish, antennae paler.

Eyes large and almost touching. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, somewhat narrowed to apex, not transversely impressed at base; sides with crowded punctures behind antennae, minute elsewhere. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, sides decreasing in width from base; upper surface impunctate, the sides with a few small but fairly sharp punctures. Elytra cordate; striae sharply defined throughout, and containing some fairly distinct punctures on basal half, ill-defined or absent elsewhere; interstices impunctate. Metasternum with crowded punctures. Abdomen evenly convex, with a few well-defined punctures about base, sparse and small elsewhere. Legs long and thin, femora minutely dentate. Length, 2.3 mm.

New Guinea: Hudewa (Rev. L. Wagner). Unique.

The eyes are large and close together, much as on *B. megalops*, but it differs from that species in the regular elytral striae, thinner rostrum and different dentition of femora.

BARIS FOVEATA, n. sp.

Black, shining; tip of rostrum and parts of antennae obscurely reddish.

Rostrum not very stout, slightly shorter than prothorax, not transversely impressed at base; with crowded punctures on sides behind antennae. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, sides regularly decreasing in width to apex; upper surface impunctate; sides with sharply defined and fairly numerous punctures. Elytra elongate-cordate; striae sharply defined, except near sides, but traceable there, and almost impunctate; interstices impunctate. Metasternum with crowded punctures. Abdomen with a few distinct punctures about base, but small elsewhere, basal segment feebly convex in middle, the apical segment foveate. Legs moderately long, femora edentate, tibiae with upper edge faintly incurved to middle. Length, 2.2 mm.

Queensland (Dr. W. Horn, from Franklin Müller). Unique.

In appearance close to the preceding species, and with similar elytral striae and prothoracic punctures, but differs in having the eyes well separated, legs slightly shorter and femora edentate. The sex of the type is doubtful, as although the basal segment of abdomen is not concave along middle, as on most males, the apical one is foveate.

BARIS MONOBIA, n. sp.

Black, shining.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, arched at base; sides behind antennae with crowded but rather small punctures. Prothorax slightly transverse; with

sparse and small punctures on upper surface, becoming larger and crowded on sides. Elytra subcordate; with sharply defined, fine striae, each with a series of small punctures, some of which do not extend much beyond the middle; interstices impunctate. Metasternum with numerous but scarcely crowded punctures of moderate size, becoming sparse and small on abdomen. Prosternum feebly depressed along middle. Legs moderately long, front coxae widely separated, femora slightly grooved and acutely dentate. Length, 2.5 mm.

Torres Straits: Cornwallis Island (C. T. McNamara). Unique.

Close to the preceding species, but rostrum longer and depressed at its junction with head. It is fairly close to *B. vulnerata* in appearance, but on that species the head is conspicuously foveate in front. There is a faint depression at the apex of the basal segment of abdomen, but the type is probably a female.

*BARIS CONVERGENS*, n. sp. Text-fig. 6.

♂. Black, somewhat shining.

Rostrum the length of prothorax; with crowded punctures, becoming rather small in front. Prothorax moderately transverse; with dense punctures of moderate size. Elytra cordate, with sharp striae containing deep-set inconspicuous punctures; interstices with fairly large punctures about base, smaller posteriorly, but distinct throughout. Under surface with crowded punctures, smaller on abdomen than elsewhere, the latter with a feeble depression on two basal segments. Femora slightly dentate. Length, 3 mm.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara). Unique.

Close to *B. porosa* from Queensland (and like that species it should possibly be referred to *Acythopeus*), but the elytra are more shining and with smaller punctures. It is about the size of *B. sororia*, but is slightly more convex, and there is no clothing on the scutellar lobe.

*BARIS SEMIPUNCTATA*, n. sp. Text-fig. 7.

♂. Black, shining.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, upper surface obtusely ridged near base; sides with crowded punctures behind antennae. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides almost evenly decreasing in width to apex; with sharply defined punctures of moderate size, becoming crowded on sides. Elytra cordate; with series of punctures in regular striae, the punctures rather large at base and decreasing in size to apex; interstices impunctate. Metasternum and base of abdomen with crowded and deep punctures, basal segment feebly depressed in middle. Front coxae moderately separated, femora edentate, lower surface of front tibiae with an obtuse swelling at apical fourth. Length, 2 mm.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara). Unique.

In size and with outlines much as *B. angophorae* or small *B. sororia*, but prothoracic punctures not crowded on disc (although quite numerous), and elytral interstices impunctate; the punctures in the striae are almost as wide as the interstices at the base, but rapidly decrease in size. The eyes are fairly close together, although not as close as on *B. megalops* and *tenuipes*. The slight swelling of the front tibiae could be easily overlooked; it is considerably nearer the apex than on *B. parvidentipes*.

*BARIS VIGILANS*, n. sp.

♀. Black, shining; antennae and tarsi obscurely dilated with red, abdomen reddish.

Eyes large and almost touching. Rostrum not very stout, slightly shorter than prothorax, not transversely impressed at base. Prothorax slightly wider than head, rapidly diminishing in width from base to apex; upper surface with sparse and minute punctures, becoming larger, but not crowded, on sides. Elytra cordate; with rows of distinct punctures in feeble striae, the punctures becoming feeble posteriorly and on the sides, but the striae more distinct there. Metasternum with sharply defined punctures of moderate size and not dense. Abdomen evenly convex, with sparse and minute punctures. Legs not very long, femora feebly grooved and edentate, upper edge of tibiae gently arched, more strongly at base. Length, 2 mm.

New Guinea: Finsch Haven (Rev. L. Wagner). Unique.

The eyes are much as on *B. megalops* and *tenuipes*, from each of which the species differs in the punctures of elytra, shorter legs, and edentate femora. The outlines of the head and prothorax, from above, are almost equilaterally triangular. The abdomen of the type is distinctly reddish, but this may be due to immaturity.

BARIS MESOSTERNALIS, n. sp. Text-fig. 8.

♂. Black, shining; antennae obscurely diluted with red. A narrow white vitta on each elytron towards apex, prosternum, sides of metasternum, tip of abdomen, sides of rostrum and legs (including upper surface of femora), with stout white setae or scales.

Rostrum the length of prothorax; sides with moderately dense punctures, partly concealed by clothing. Prothorax almost as long as wide, rather strongly convex; with very minute punctures, even on sides. Elytra subcordate, outlines continuous with those of prothorax; with fine, regular, and almost impunctate striae; interstices impunctate. Metasternum with punctures of moderate size and not very dense; side pieces of mesosternum almost impunctate. Abdomen with crowded punctures on apical segment, and moderately dense towards base, elsewhere sparse and minute; basal segment with a wide depression from base to apex. Legs moderately long, femora feebly grooved, dentate and minutely denticulate, front tibiae slightly armed on under surface, at about one-third from apex. Length, 4.0-4.5 mm.

♀. Differs in being slightly larger, rostrum thinner, slightly longer than prothorax, abdomen more convex, punctures on basal segment sparser and smaller, and front tibiae simple.

New Guinea: Finsch Haven (Rev. L. Wagner); Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara).

This and the next species are very distinct by the almost complete absence of punctures from the side pieces of the mesosternum, except for a few minute submarginal ones. The elytra from behind appear truly cordate, as the sublateral sinuations of the base disappear when so viewed; from some directions the striae appear to have a few minute punctures, but they are invisible from most directions. The vitta on each elytron of two males (which were trapped by sticky seeds of a *Pisonia*) is not confined to the fifth interstice, but is partly on the fourth as well, but the only female is entirely without vittae, although quite evidently it belongs to the same species. The projection on the front tibiae of the male is somewhat as on *B. semipunctata*, but that species is much smaller, with normal punctures on the mesosternum.



## BARIS LAEVISSIMA, n. sp.

Black, shining.

Rostrum about the length of prothorax; with strong crowded punctures on sides behind antennae. Prothorax moderately transverse; with sparse and minute punctures, no larger on sides than elsewhere. Elytra subcordate, outlines continuous with those of prothorax; with fine, sharply defined striae, containing minute punctures, but the first three on each side of the suture with fairly distinct ones towards base; interstices impunctate. Under surface with sparse and minute punctures except for a few about coxae, and on side pieces of metasternum. Prosternum with a wide shallow depression in front. Front coxae widely separated, femora edentate, the middle and hind ones distinctly grooved. Length, 4.0-4.5 mm.

New Guinea: Wareo (Rev. L. Wagner); Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara).

In appearance close to the preceding species, and with similar mesosternum, but slightly more robust, sparser punctures on under surface (notably on the metasternum and apex of abdomen), femora edentate and more distinctly grooved. The type is possibly a male, as the basal segment of its abdomen is flat or feebly depressed in the middle, the other specimens (two) have the abdomen more convex, but as there are no sexual differences in the front tibiae, all three are probably females.

## BARIS SIMPLICIPENNIS, n. sp.

♂. Black, shining.

Rostrum rather thin, slightly longer than prothorax; punctures small and not crowded, even near base. Prothorax slightly transverse, strongly narrowed near apex; with sparse and minute punctures, even on sides. Elytra cordate; with a fairly distinct subsutural row of punctures on basal half, and shorter rows of smaller punctures near base. Under surface with sparse but sharply defined punctures. Basal segment of abdomen with a shallow depression in middle, clothed with setae slightly longer than on legs. Legs rather long, coxae widely separated, the front ones more than the others, femora with a small but acute tooth, followed by small denticles. Length, 3 mm.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara). Unique.

The prosternum is shallowly depressed along the middle, but could scarcely be regarded as grooved, and the front coxae are too widely separated for the species to be referred to *Metanthia*, to which, from the upper surface, it would appear to belong. In general appearance it is fairly close to *B. mesosternalis* and *laevisima*, from each of which it is distinct by the sharply defined, although not abundant punctures on side pieces of the mesosternum, and abdominal clothing, which, however, is probably confined to the male; the former has fairly distinct striae and bivittate elytra, the latter has edentate femora. Faint remnants of striae are traceable only near the suture and sides, and the seriate punctures, except that the subsutural row is fairly distinct, are also very feeble.

## BARIS BLALBIVITTA, n. sp. Text-fig. 23.

♂. Black, shining; antennae reddish, tarsi darker. Each elytron with a long thin white vitta on the fifth interstice beyond the middle, and a few setae at the apex; legs with distinct white setae, and a few on parts of sterna.



Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax; with crowded and fairly strong punctures on sides behind antennae. Prothorax with fairly dense but not crowded punctures of moderate size, becoming slightly larger on sides. Elytra subcordate; with sharply defined striae containing distinct but not large punctures; interstices with very minute punctures. Metasternum with dense and fairly large punctures, becoming smaller and sparser on the following segment (which has a wide shallow depression), and still smaller and sparser on rest of abdomen. Front coxae moderately separated, femora rather stout, feebly grooved and feebly dentate, tibiae straight. Length, 4 mm.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara). Unique.

The elytra are conspicuously bivittate. The prosternum has a narrow groove bounded by a fine carina on each side, but to see it clearly the head must be removed.

*BARIS INUSITATA*, n. sp.

♀. Black, shining; antennae and tarsi obscurely diluted with red. Each elytron with a narrow white vitta on the fifth interstice, at about one-fifth from the apex.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax; with crowded punctures on sides behind antennae. Prothorax slightly transverse; with dense and fairly large punctures on middle and sides, a fairly wide space towards each side polished and with sparse and very minute punctures. Elytra subcordate; with sharply defined striae containing small, deep-set punctures; interstices impunctate, except the marginal one at apex. Prosternum with a slight pectoral canal. Metasternum with crowded punctures in middle and on episterna, the interspaces highly polished and impunctate. Abdomen gently convex, the basal segment and part of the second with punctures about as large as on metasternum, but much sparser, elsewhere with sparse and minute ones. Front coxae moderately separated, femora feebly grooved and acutely but not strongly dentate, upper edge of tibiae gently incurved in middle. Length, 4.5 mm.

New Guinea: Manumbo (Madang district). Unique.

In appearance fairly close to the preceding species, but with remarkable prothoracic and metasternal punctures, setae of legs much smaller, femora more strongly dentate, and upper edge of tibiae different.

*BARIS STICTOPTERA*, n. sp.

♀. Black; most parts with a bluish gloss. Elytra with four white spots or two incomplete fasciae, sides of metasternum with fairly dense white setae, the legs with a small white seta in each puncture.

Rostrum rather thin, slightly longer than prothorax; with crowded but not very large punctures on sides behind antennae, which are inserted just perceptibly in advance of the middle. Prothorax scarcely wider than long, sides almost parallel to near apex; with dense but not crowded punctures of moderate size. Elytra thin, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with sharp striae containing small, deep-set punctures; interstices with small sharp punctures, not confined to a single row on each. Under surface with crowded punctures about as large as on pronotum, but becoming sparser and smaller on abdomen, basal segments flattened in middle. Legs rather long, femora edentate. Length, 4 mm.

New Guinea: Caprivizipfel (Dr. W. Horn, from — v. Bennigsen). Unique.

A rather narrow, bluish species, with distinct elytral markings, which consist of a fairly large white spot on each side of the base close to the scutellum, and another at the apical third, from the second interstice to the sixth.

*BARIS BIMACULIBASIS*, n. sp.

♂. Black, shining. Each elytron with a conspicuous white spot on the third interstice at base, under surface in places with fairly distinct whitish setae, becoming minute on legs.

Rostrum rather stout, the length of prothorax; with crowded punctures on sides behind antennae. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides rather strongly rounded; with numerous but not crowded punctures of moderate size, becoming larger on sides. Elytra subcordate; with sharply defined striae containing distinct punctures on basal half, becoming fairly large close to base; interstices impunctate. Metasternum with crowded punctures, sparser on basal segment of abdomen (which is feebly depressed along middle), and still smaller and sparser elsewhere. Femora feebly grooved and edentate. Length, 2 mm.

♀. Differs in having abdomen evenly convex.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara).

A small species, with two white spots at the base of the elytra.

*BARIS EURYSTERNA*, n. sp.

♂. Black, shining. Third interstice on each elytron at base, under surface and legs with white scales.

Rostrum the length of prothorax; with crowded and rather coarse punctures on sides behind antennae, smaller but still dense elsewhere. Prothorax very little wider than long, rather strongly convex; with dense but not crowded, sharply defined punctures of moderate size. Elytra oblong-cordate; with sharply defined striae containing a few deep-set punctures; interstices with a few small punctures at base and about apex. Under surface with dense punctures, becoming smaller and sparser on parts of abdomen, two basal segments with a wide shallow depression. Front coxae widely separated, femora moderately grooved and edentate, front tibiae fimbriated on apical half of lower surface. Length, 4.5-5.2 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer and thinner, abdomen evenly convex, front coxae less widely separated and front tibiae not fimbriated.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara).

The front coxae are more widely separated than is usual in the genus. The basal clothing of the elytra forms two feeble spots on each of three specimens under examination, but could be easily abraded, on the under surface and legs there is a single scale in each puncture, but the metasternal episterna and upper parts of the femora are rather densely clothed; there are also a few scales at the basal sides of rostrum.

*BARIS MULTIMACULATA*, n. sp. Text-fig. 31.

♂. Black, shining. With numerous spots of snowy-white scales.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax; with crowded punctures on sides behind antennae, which are inserted at apical fourth, and smaller, but still numerous, elsewhere. Prothorax not much wider than long, sides evenly diminishing in width to apex; with sharply defined but not very large or dense punctures, becoming crowded on sides. Elytra cordate; with sharply defined

striae containing punctures of moderate size towards base, but small elsewhere; about five of the lateral interstices with fairly distinct punctures, absent elsewhere. Basal segment of abdomen depressed along middle. Femora moderately grooved and edentate. Length, 3 mm.

Malay Peninsula: Kuala Lumpur (A. M. Lea). Unique.

The snowy spots on the upper surface are almost evenly distributed; there are four on the pronotum, sixteen on the elytra, and one on the upper surface of each femur: twenty-six in all; in addition there are some white setae scattered about on the under surface and legs and fairly dense on parts of the metasternum.

*BARIS NEMORHINA*, n. sp. Text-fig. 24.

♂. Black, shining; parts of antennae and of legs somewhat reddish. With a small seta in each puncture.

Rostrum thin, slightly longer than prothorax. Antennae inserted in middle of sides of rostrum. Prothorax slightly wider than long, disc but feebly convex; with numerous but not crowded punctures of moderate size on disc, and leaving an impunctate median line, the sides with crowded punctures. Elytra subcordate; with comparatively wide striae containing deep-set punctures; the interstices each with a row of small punctures. Sterna with dense punctures, becoming smaller and sparser on abdomen, basal segment with a shallow depression along middle. Femora feebly grooved and edentate. Length, 2.7 mm.

Fiji (Dr. W. Horn, from — Kraatz). Unique.

In shape approaching *B. angophorae* and *sororia*, from Australia. The setae scarcely differ in length on the body and legs, on the elytra they form a row on each interstice. Seen from above the rostrum appears much thinner than the femora.

*BARIS BASIPENNIS*, n. sp.

♀. Dark brown and somewhat shining. With a few setae scattered about.

Rostrum almost the length of prothorax; with fairly coarse punctures on sides behind antennae. Prothorax moderately transverse; with crowded punctures, in places becoming transversely confluent. Elytra subcordate; with sharply defined striae containing deep-set punctures; interstices each with a row of punctures. Sterna with crowded punctures, becoming smaller and sparser on abdomen, especially on the intermediate segments. Femora feebly grooved and edentate. Length, 2 mm.

Fiji: Viti Levu (A. M. Lea). Unique.

A small species, with rather coarse punctures on prothorax. There is a wide shallow depression on the elytra at the basal third, causing the base, from the sides, to appear slightly gibbous.

*BARIS VITIENSIS*, n. sp.

♀. Blackish and shining, rostrum, antennae, and legs obscurely diluted with red. Elytra with a few small white spots, under parts sparsely clothed.

Eyes rather large. Rostrum moderately thin, the length of prothorax, not depressed at its junction with head. Prothorax moderately transverse; with sparse and small punctures on upper surface, becoming larger and crowded on sides. Elytra cordate; with sharply defined striae, containing deep-set punctures; interstices with fairly distinct ones, but almost impunctate in middle. Sterna



with dense punctures, smaller and sparser on abdomen. Femora feebly grooved and edentate. Length, 2 mm.

Fiji: Viti Levu (A. M. Lea). Unique.

The outlines are somewhat as on *B. angophorae* and *sororia*, but the punctures and clothing are very different.

BARIS POROSA Lea.

Mr. G. F. Hill took six specimens of this species, at Darwin, on *Careya australis*.

BARIS SORORIA Lea.

This species occurs in Papua (Port Moresby) and Aru, as well as in Queensland.

ZENA.

Pasc., *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.*, 1885, p. 295.

ZENA VITTIPENNIS, n. sp.

♂. Black, shining. With rather dense clothing in parts, the elytra vittate.

Rostrum the length of prothorax; with crowded, partly concealed punctures on sides behind antennae. Prothorax moderately transverse; with sharply defined but rather small and not crowded punctures on disc, becoming larger and denser on sides, and leaving a narrow impunctate median line. Elytra oblong-cordate; with acute striae containing deep-set punctures, larger about base than elsewhere; interstices with fairly large but partly concealed punctures about base and sides, smaller elsewhere. Two basal segments of abdomen shallowly depressed along middle. Femora edentate. Length, 4-5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer than the prothorax, and abdomen evenly convex.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara); New Guinea: Finsch Haven (Rev. L. Wagner), Manumbo (Madang district).

Allied to *Z. cynethioides*, but smaller; on two specimens of the type series of that species there is a white vitta on the fourth interstice of each elytron, adjacent to a longer one on the fifth, and with another small one at the base of the third. On eight specimens of the present one the fourth interstice is non-vittate. Each side of the prothorax is rather densely clothed, but has a fairly large glabrous space, partly visible from above; on each elytron there are scattered scales on the sides and apex, and two small vittae on the third interstice, one at the base, the other at the middle, adjacent to the latter on the fifth interstice there is a longer vitta, occupying rather more than the median third, on the under surface and legs the clothing is dense, especially on the metasternal episterna; there are also a few scales on the sides of the rostrum. On three specimens parts of the elytra and of the legs are somewhat reddish.

ZENA MEGAPHOLA, n. sp.

♀. Piceous-brown and subopaque. With conspicuous spots of large, stramineous scales.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, gibbous at base; with crowded and rather coarse punctures on sides behind antennae (these inserted slightly nearer base than apex), small and sparse in front. Prothorax slightly transverse; with



dense punctures of moderate size. Elytra subcordate, not much wider than prothorax; punctate-striate, the interstices each with a series of fairly large punctures, becoming crowded at base. Metasternum with punctures as on pronotum, small and sparse on abdomen, but dense on apical segment. Femora with a row of granules on each side of a shallow groove. Length, 4 mm.

Malay Peninsula: Kuala Lumpur (A. M. Lea). Unique.

Very distinctively clothed with large, stramineous scales, which form a vitta on each side of the base of the prothorax, and a small spot (invisible from above) on each side in front; on each elytron they form two vittae on the fourth interstice, one at the base, the other in the middle, and a small spot at the apex; on the under surface the scales are fairly dense between the front coxae, form a curved row from the hind to middle coxae, and between the latter, are dense on the metasternal episterna, and form six spots on the abdomen: four on the second segment, and one on each side of the first.

#### SOLENOBARIS.

Lea, *Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.*, 1906, p. 102.

This genus was known only from Queensland, but several species are now before me from New Guinea and Fiji; its species all have the prosternum sharply grooved (as in many Cryptorhynchinae). The head usually has a small interocular fovea or large puncture, but is without the transverse depression at its junction with the rostrum that so many species of *Baris* have; the elytra are usually seriate-punctate, and usually without continuous striae, or only near suture and sides.

#### SOLENOBARIS INSIGNIROSTRIS, n. sp.

♂. Black, shining.

Head with a small interocular fovea. Rostrum slightly curved, about one-fourth longer than prothorax; with dense punctures, often confluent behind antennae; apical half ridged along middle. Antennae inserted almost in exact middle of sides of rostrum, scape about half the length of funicle and club combined. Prothorax slightly transverse, upper surface with sparse and minute punctures, becoming slightly larger close to base, and distinctly larger on sides near legs. Elytra cordate; almost non-striate, with regular series of punctures of moderate size about base, but rapidly diminishing posteriorly; interstices with sparse and minute punctures. Metasternum with crowded punctures, becoming sparser on basal segment of abdomen, and still sparser and smaller on the others; basal segment with a wide depression along middle. Legs moderately long, femora feebly grooved, slightly but acutely dentate, and with a few minute denticles. Length, 4.5-5.0 mm.

♀. Differs in having slightly smaller eyes, thinner rostrum, and abdomen evenly convex.

New Guinea: Wareo (Rev. L. Wagner).

The largest known species of the genus. The ridge on the apical half of the rostrum is quite acute, each side of it being obliquely flattened, so that the rostrum there, in transverse section, is equilaterally triangular.

#### SOLENOBARIS DENTICULATA, n. sp.

♂. Black, moderately shining.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, slightly ridged along middle; with crowded but not large punctures behind antennae, and at base of upper surface. Antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, rather strongly convex; with dense but not crowded and rather small but sharply defined punctures. Elytra with regular rows of punctures of moderate size, becoming much smaller posteriorly; the striae very feeble. Metasternum with crowded punctures, slightly larger than on pronotum. Basal segment of abdomen widely depressed along middle, with punctures about as large as on metasternum, but sparser, apical segment with crowded punctures, the third and fourth each with a single row across middle. Femora each with an acute tooth, followed by a row of denticles. Length, 3.5-4.0 mm.

♀. Differs in having slightly smaller eyes, longer rostrum, abdomen evenly convex and with more crowded punctures on two basal segments.

Aru Islands (H. Elgner).

Smaller than the preceding species, rostrum less acutely ridged, pectoral canal deeper, and femora with more numerous denticles.

SOLENOBARIS ORTHORRHINA, n. sp.

♀. Black, shining.

Rostrum about one-fourth longer than prothorax, almost straight, upper surface flattened near apex; with dense punctures on sides behind antennae (these inserted almost in exact middle of sides). Prothorax slightly transverse; with sparse and minute punctures on upper surface, becoming numerous and moderately large on sides. Elytra subcordate; with rows of fairly large punctures about base, rapidly becoming smaller and vanishing before the middle, striation very faint. Metasternum and base of abdomen with crowded punctures, the abdomen evenly convex. Femora each with a small acute tooth and small denticles. Length, 2.4-2.6 mm.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara).

In general appearance close to *S. decipiens* (from Queensland), but narrower, rostrum longer and straighter, and femora acutely dentate.

SOLENOBARIS HAMATA, n. sp.

♂. Black, shining; antennae and tarsi obscurely reddish.

Rostrum rather wide, parallel-sided, strongly curved and no longer than prothorax; with dense punctures on sides towards base, small and sparse elsewhere. Antennae inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum. Prothorax with scarcely visible punctures, even on sides. Elytra rather short, with basal incurvature only about scutellum; nonstriate, but with rows of small punctures, vanishing posteriorly. Metasternum with some coarse punctures between coxae, its episterna, as also those of the mesosternum, each with a row of strong punctures, curved at the end like a hook. Abdomen shallowly depressed along middle of basal segment, with a few distinct punctures about base, apical segment with small but numerous ones. Femora grooved and edentate. Length, 3.5 mm.

New Guinea: Hudewa (Rev. L. Wagner). Unique.

The front femora are moderately grooved, but the groove on each of the others is rather wide, the rostrum is also wider and shorter than usual, but as the pectoral canal is wide, deep and sharply defined, it does not appear desirable to propose a new genus for the species. In some respects it approaches *Metanthia*.

A specimen from Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara) possibly belongs to this species, but has the rostrum distinctly longer, thinner, and less curved; it is evidently also a male, as the metasternum and abdomen are identical with the type; the punctures on the mesosternal episterna are sparse but do not form a hook.

SOLENOBARIS PARVIPUNCTATA, n. sp.

♂. Black, shining; antennae reddish.

Rostrum not very stout, the length of prothorax; with numerous but not crowded punctures behind antennae (which are inserted nearer apex than base). Prothorax slightly transverse, sides rapidly decreasing in width to apex; with sparse and minute punctures, even on sides. Elytra cordate, outlines continuous with those of prothorax, sides from near base more rapidly diminishing in width to apex than usual; with short rows of small punctures, two rows near suture more distinct and longer than the others. Metasternum with numerous distinct punctures. Basal segment of abdomen with a fairly deep median depression, continued on to second, with a few small punctures about base, the apical segment rather densely punctate. Legs rather long, femora grooved and edentate. Length, 3.5 mm.

Queensland: Dunk Island (H. Hacker). Type (unique) in Queensland Museum.

On removing the head the pectoral canal is seen to have well defined walls between the front coxae, but it is rather shallower in front than is usual in the genus. From the preceding species it differs in being slightly narrower, rostrum distinctly longer, basal segment of abdomen conspicuously depressed along middle, and femora less widely grooved.

The elytra are nonstriate, and the series of punctures are so small and short, that most parts are practically impunctate.

SOLENOBARIS INERMIS, n. sp.

♂. Black, shining; parts of antennae reddish. Head between eyes, base of rostrum, and under surface with whitish or yellowish clothing.

Head scarcely impressed between eyes. Rostrum rather wide, moderately curved, the length of prothorax. Antennae inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides slightly rounded and decreasing in width from base to apex; with sharply defined but not very large or dense punctures, becoming slightly larger on sides. Elytra subcordate; with rows of fairly large punctures in feeble striae about base, smaller but in more distinct striae posteriorly. Metasternum with crowded punctures, becoming smaller on most of abdomen, basal segment widely depressed along middle. Legs rather thin, femora edentate. Length, 2 mm.

♀. Differs in having slightly thinner rostrum, shorter legs and abdomen evenly convex.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara).

Smaller and somewhat narrower than *S. edentata*, and with somewhat thinner legs. There are fairly distinct striae on the elytra, but they are feeble where the seriate punctures are largest. One male has the abdomen partly reddish.

SOLENOBARIS CRYPTODON, n. sp.

Black, shining; tip of rostrum and parts of antennae and tarsi obscurely reddish.



Eyes large and close together. Rostrum moderately wide, curved and slightly shorter than prothorax; with crowded punctures behind antennae, minute elsewhere. Antennae inserted in middle of sides of rostrum. Prothorax slightly longer than wide; with numerous but not crowded punctures of moderate size, becoming larger on sides. Elytra elongate-cordate, distinctly wider than prothorax; with rows of fairly large punctures, vanishing beyond the middle, striae fairly distinct near suture and sides. Metasternum with crowded punctures. Basal segment of abdomen shallowly depressed in middle. Legs rather thin, femora edentate. Length, 2 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly thinner, with smaller punctures on sides, and abdomen evenly convex.

Queensland: Cairns district (F. P. Dodd), Dunk Island (H. Hacker).

Very close to *S. inermis*, but the elytral striation more evident; it is narrower than *S. edentata*, and without the least tinge of blue. On one specimen the prothorax has been detached, and the trochanters of the legs are very prominent, so as to suggest the coxal armature of the males of *Degis trigonopterus*, but it is a female; on two males, not dismembered, the trochanters are not specially evident. The interocular space appears as a narrow shining line, without an impression.

#### SOLENOBARIS MINOR, n. sp.

♂. Black, somewhat shining. Under surface and legs with fine white setae, rather conspicuous on the metasternal episterna.

Rostrum about the length of prothorax. Prothorax about as long as wide; with numerous, sharply defined, but not large, punctures, becoming crowded on sides. Elytra elongate-cordate, not much wider than prothorax; with fine striae throughout, on basal half with rather small punctures, vanishing beyond the middle. Metasternum and two basal segments of abdomen with a wide shallow depression. Legs rather thin, femora edentate. Length, 1.8 mm.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara).

A rather narrow species, the smallest of its genus, and of the subfamily from New Guinea. The eyes are rather large, but the interocular space has numerous punctures, and does not appear as a narrow shining line as on the preceding species; the elytral punctures are also smaller and the striae are more evident.

#### SOLENOBARIS CASUARINAE, n. sp.

♀. Black, shining.

Rostrum the length of prothorax; with crowded punctures behind antennae (which are inserted slightly nearer apex than base) and at base. Prothorax as long as wide; with numerous but not crowded punctures of moderate size, becoming small at apex, and crowded on sides. Elytra elongate-cordate; with fine striae throughout, containing fairly large punctures on basal half, disappearing beyond the middle. Metasternum with punctures as on sides of prothorax, becoming smaller and sparser on abdomen, and almost absent from intermediate segments. Femora slightly dentate. Length, 2.2 mm.

New Guinea: Finsch Haven, on *Casuarina* sp. (Rev. L. Wagner). Unique.

Fairly close to the two preceding species, but larger, rostrum slightly longer and femora dentate, the tooth on each is small, but sufficiently distinct from certain directions. The elytral striae are more distinct than is usual in the genus.



## SOLENOBARIS SPATHULIROSTRIS, n. sp.

♂. Black, shining; tip of rostrum and parts of antennae and of legs obscurely reddish. Each puncture of under surface and of legs with a small whitish seta.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, sides dilated in front; sides with crowded punctures behind antennae (which are inserted slightly nearer apex than base). Prothorax as long as wide; with sparse and minute punctures, becoming larger near coxae. Elytra elongate-cordate; with fine but distinct striae throughout, containing small punctures on basal half, absent elsewhere. Metasternum with crowded punctures, continued on to base of abdomen, the latter with a shallow depression along middle of two basal segments. Legs rather thin, femora edentate. Length, 2 mm.

♀. Differs in having rostrum slightly longer, with smaller punctures, and abdomen evenly convex.

Fiji: Viti Levu (A. M. Lea).

In general appearance fairly close to *S. inermis*, and with similar striae and femora, but slightly narrower, and rostrum distinctly dilated in front of antennae.

## SOLENOBARIS NITIDIVENTRIS, n. sp.

♂. Black, shining.

Rostrum moderately curved, not very thin, the length of prothorax; with crowded punctures, except in front. Antennae inserted about two-thirds from apex of rostrum. Prothorax moderately transverse, somewhat flattened, sides rather strongly narrowed from base to apex; with numerous rather small but sharply defined punctures, becoming crowded on sides. Elytra with sharply defined striae throughout, containing small punctures about base only. Metasternum with crowded punctures on sides, but not very dense in middle. Abdomen shining, two basal segments feebly depressed along middle, the apical one with a large shallow depression. Femora edentate. Length, 2 mm.

Fiji: Viti Levu (A. M. Lea). Two males.

Fairly close to the preceding species, but less convex, more robust, with more distinct punctures on rostrum and prothorax, and smaller on under surface, and elytral striae sharper and almost impunctate.

## GYMNOBARIS.

Lea, *Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.*, 1906, p. 96.

## GYMNOBARIS LATERALIS, n. sp.

♀. Black, shining; parts of antennae obscurely reddish.

Rostrum moderately stout, the length of prothorax; with fairly dense punctures on sides behind antennae (these inserted one-third from apex), smaller elsewhere. Prothorax moderately transverse; upper surface with sparse and minute punctures, becoming moderately large but not crowded on sides. Elytra cordate, slightly wider than prothorax; with series of rather small punctures in feeble striae, the punctures vanishing posteriorly, but the striae more distinct there; interstices impunctate. Metasternum with crowded punctures of moderate size, becoming sparser on basal segment of abdomen, and sparser and smaller posteriorly. Femora slightly grooved and with minute denticles. Length, 3.5 mm.

Key Island (Dr. W. Horn, from — Pape). Unique.

The denticles of the femora are even smaller than on *G. politus*, and could be easily overlooked, the seriate punctures on the elytra are somewhat larger

than on that species, but on the sides of the prothorax they are much more distinct, although they are practically absent from the upper surface.

AULACOBARIS, n. gen.

Eyes large and fairly close together. Elytra cordate, deeply and widely striated, the interstices acutely ridged throughout. Prosternum with a rather deep and wide depression, abruptly terminated between front coxae. Pygidium almost concealed. Femora dentate.

Very distinct from all other genera of the subfamily known to me by the deep striae, decidedly wider than the interstices, all of the latter being acutely ridged throughout. In catalogues it may be placed near *Gymnobaris*.

AULACOBARIS PICTIPENNIS, n. sp. Text-fig. 33.

♀. Brownish-black; rostrum and legs somewhat paler, basal two-fifths of elytra and antennae red. A narrow vitta of white scales on fourth interstice on each elytron, between middle and apex, a small spot on each side piece of mesosternum, and a smaller one on each side of abdomen.

Rostrum moderately curved, rather thin, slightly longer than prothorax, feebly depressed at its junction with head; with crowded and rather small punctures on sides behind antennae, sparse and minute elsewhere. Antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, scape almost attaining eye, basal joint of funicle large. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides gently rounded and decreasing in width from base to apex; with rather dense but not crowded punctures, of moderate size and sharply defined. Scutellum slightly transverse. Elytra cordate, base distinctly wider than prothorax; striae containing deep-set, regular punctures. Sterna with dense punctures, slightly larger than on prothorax. Abdomen evenly convex, with much smaller punctures than on sterna. Legs moderately long, femora feebly grooved and acutely dentate, tibiae thin, claws small and close together. Length, 4 mm.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara). Unique.

A beautiful species, one of the few Australasian ones with derm of elytra bicoloured.

ACYTHOPEUS.

Pascoe, *Journ. Linn. Soc.*, xii, p. 61.

ACYTHOPEUS LEUCOMELAS, n. sp. Text-figs. 25, 32.

♂. Black; some parts moderately shining. Upper surface with four spots of white scales, under parts also with white spots at sides, and fairly numerous scales on sterna, parts of abdomen, and of legs.

Rostrum strongly curved, slightly longer than prothorax, considerably thickened towards base; with crowded and rather coarse punctures on thickened portion, becoming small in front. Antennae inserted almost in middle of sides of rostrum. Prothorax distinctly transverse; with crowded punctures of moderate size. Elytra oblong-cordate, not much wider than prothorax; with conspicuous striae, containing deep-set, inconspicuous punctures; interstices with crowded punctures of moderate size about base, smaller but quite sharp posteriorly. Abdomen with a shallow depression along middle of two basal segments, punctures smaller and sparser than on metasternum, crowded and small on apical segment. Femora grooved and edentate. Length, 4-5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer, less dilated towards base, apical half polished and almost impunctate, abdomen evenly convex and legs somewhat thinner.

Aru Islands (H. Elgner); New Guinea: Wareo (Rev. L. Wagner); Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara).

The rostrum seems too stout at the base for the species to be referred to *Zena*. Only one species of *Acythopeus* (*bigeminatus*) with elytral markings was described by Pascoe, and that also was from Aru, but was noted as having base of the rostrum "*profunde inciso et valde gibboso*", and so figured. The present species has the base of rostrum thick, but it is not suddenly uplifted, and is separated from the head by a shallow groove, instead of an acute notch. There is a white spot on each side of the base of the prothorax, and two small ones on each side in front (but invisible from above), on each elytron the spot is on the third interstice beyond the middle; the metasternal episterna are densely clothed, and there is a spot on each side of the first and third segments of abdomen. On two of the specimens, from Wareo, the elytra are almost immaculate, and on one of them the abdomen also is immaculate; on another there is a small spot at the base of the third interstice on each elytron, and a small one on the fourth beside the postmedian one on the third; on another there are two very small spots on the third interstice. On the only specimen from Mount Lamington there are two spots on the third interstice, the postmedian one being long and narrow. From some directions the pronotum appears to be covered with granules instead of punctures.

*ACYTHOPEUS MELAS*, n. sp. Text-fig. 9.

♂. Black and slightly shining.

Rostrum moderately curved, slightly longer than prothorax, slightly thickened towards base, junction with head marked by a transverse impression; with crowded punctures of moderate size, becoming small in front. Antennae inserted one-third from apex of rostrum. Prothorax slightly transverse; with dense punctures of moderate size, becoming confluent on parts of sides. Elytra cordate; with conspicuous striae, containing deep-set punctures, interstices with rather large punctures about base, smaller posteriorly, but all distinct. Metasternum with punctures as on sides of prothorax, less crowded and smaller on two basal segments of abdomen, which are shallowly depressed along middle. Femora feebly grooved and slightly dentate, front tibiae with a slight incurvature towards apex of under surface. Length, 5.5 mm.

New Guinea: Fergusson Island (Dr. W. Horn, from — Pape). Two males.

Structurally near *A. aterrimus*, but considerably larger, less opaque, junction of head and rostrum more conspicuous, and punctures of upper surface somewhat different.

*ACYTHOPEUS INSIGNIS*, n. sp. Text-fig. 26.

Black, slightly shining. Upper surface with dense and fine blackish setae, slightly longer on prothorax than on elytra, the latter with a narrow white vitta at base of third interstice.

Rostrum with a strong ridged crest at base, suddenly and strongly uplifted at its junction with head, then rapidly narrowed in front; behind antennae (which are inserted slightly nearer base than apex) with crowded and fairly large punctures. Prothorax transverse, parallel-sided to near apex, which is suddenly



narrowed and not half the width of base; punctures transversely confluent, and separated by numerous fine ridges. Elytra subcordate, shoulders slightly produced, with fine striae, containing distinct punctures only near base, where the interstices have crowded ones. Sterna with crowded punctures, sparser on basal segment of abdomen, and still sparser and smaller on the other segments. Front coxae widely separated, femora slightly grooved and edentate. Length, 3.5 mm.

Papua: Bisiatabu (Rev. W. N. Lock). Unique.

A remarkable species, for which it may be necessary to propose a new genus. The toucan-like crest occupies about two-fifths of the base of the rostrum. The punctures of the transversely oblong prothorax are so confluent that the surface appears traversed by numerous fine carinae; the sides, however, appear granulate. The basal segment of the abdomen is flattened along middle, and as there are no masculine features on the front tibiae the type is probably a female.

*ACYTHOPEUS UNGUICULATUS*, n. sp. Text-figs. 20, 21.

♂. Velvety-black. With dense and extremely minute setae.

Head with crowded punctures. Rostrum moderately stout and curved, the length of prothorax, the sides parallel to in front of antennae (which are inserted about one-third from the base) and then incurved, a faint depression at its junction with head; basal half with crowded punctures and opaque, apical half shining and with smaller but sharply defined punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, rather strongly convex, hind angles produced, sides rapidly decreasing in width to apex; with crowded and fairly large punctures, in places obliquely confluent. Elytra oblong-cordate; with regular rows of large, subquadrate punctures, the interstices narrower than the rows, and each with a series of small granules. Sterna with large thimble punctures. Basal segment of abdomen feebly depressed along middle, its sides with punctures as on metasternum, but much smaller elsewhere, and shining. Front coxae moderately separated; femora slightly grooved and edentate, tibiae with lower edge slightly sinuous, an acute notch near apex, the apical hook unusually long; tarsi rather short, claw joint strongly dilated (but not thickened) to apex, with the claws small. Length, 5.5 mm.

Malay Peninsula: Gap, on Fraser's Hill (A. M. Lea). Unique.

The clothing of the upper surface is so short that even from the sides it is visible with difficulty. The rostrum from directly above appears parallel-sided, but from other directions the sides are seen to be incurved between the middle and apex. The granules on the elytra are invisible from some directions, but from others appear shining and distinct. Each claw joint from the side appears very wide, but from directly above appears normally thin.

*ACYTHOPEUS RUDIS*, n. sp.

♀. Black, shining. With a few dark setae. °

Head smooth. Rostrum rather strongly curved, slightly longer than prothorax, somewhat dilated to base, its junction with head traversed by a shallow groove; with crowded and rather coarse punctures behind antennae (which are inserted slightly nearer apex than base). Prothorax moderately transverse, sides almost evenly rounded, apex about half the width of base; with coarse, crowded punctures, in places confluent, with short bounding ridges. Elytra cordate; with fairly wide striae, containing deep-set punctures; interstices with large punctures about base, smaller posteriorly. Sterna with crowded punctures, somewhat smaller than on

prothorax. Abdomen evenly convex, shining; with sparse and minute punctures, becoming somewhat larger and crowded on apical segment, and forming a row across the middle of the third and fourth. Femora feebly grooved and edentate. Length, 4 mm.

Java: Buitenzorg (A. M. Lea). Unique.

The punctures on the upper surface are coarser than on any other species of the subfamily before me, but on the head they are so minute as to be practically invisible. The elytra, from the sides, appear subtuberculate towards the apex, the interstices about the base are flattened, with seriate punctures occupying almost their entire width, but posteriorly they become ridged, narrower than the striae, with the punctures small and on their sloping sides.

#### ACYTHOPEUS BIGEMINATUS Pasc.

*Baris praemorsa* Lea, var.

Ten specimens from Mount Lamington probably belong to this species; each has a deep incision at the junction of the head and rostrum, exactly as figured, and each elytron has two snowy spots on the third interstice; in addition, however, there is a small spot at about the basal third on the ninth interstice, and usually a few white scales about the apex. On each side of the prosternum, concealed from above, there is also a small white spot. The length varies from 3.0 to 4.5 mm.

*Baris praemorsa*, from Torres Straits, appears to be a slight variety of the species.

#### MYCTIDES.

Pascoe, *Journ. Linn. Soc.*, xii, p. 59.

#### MYCTIDES FILIROSTRIS, n. sp. Text-fig. 27.

♀. Black, shining, scape obscurely reddish. Legs with small white setae, becoming longer on parts of under surface.

Rostrum very long, thin, and evenly curved, a feeble depression at its junction with head; with fairly dense but small punctures on sides behind antennae (these inserted about one-third from base), minute elsewhere. Prothorax moderately transverse; with rather small and sparse punctures on disc, but leaving a shining impunctate median line, and becoming crowded on sides. Elytra cordate; with sharp striae containing distinct punctures about base and suture, but feeble elsewhere; interstices with small punctures about base and apex. Under surface with dense punctures. Legs rather long, femora slightly but acutely dentate. Length, 4.5 mm.

New Guinea (Dr. W. Horn, from — Kraatz). Unique.

The rostrum is much longer than on any previously described species of the genus, extending to the apex of the elytra.

#### MYCTIDES BARBATUS Pasc.

Numerous specimens from Aru, Port Moresby and Finsch Haven appear to belong to this species, but have the upper surface somewhat brassy.

#### METANTHIA.

Pascoe, *Journ. Linn. Soc.*, xii, p. 57.

The species of this genus are fairly numerous in New Guinea and adjacent islands. Their elytra are slightly wider near the base than elsewhere, but with

outlines continuous with those of prothorax; the elytral punctures are seriate in arrangement, but are not set in striae, which are usually completely absent. The front coxae are rather close together, and there is a shallow pectoral groove, although to see this clearly it is necessary to remove the head. The rostrum is fairly stout on *M. pyritosa* (the first named and so presumably the typical species) but is longer and thinner on some of the others. Most of the species are deep shining-black, but several are metallic (*pyritosa* brilliantly so).

METANTHIA GRANULIPES, n. sp. Text-fig. 10.

♂. Black, with a purplish or bluish gloss, absent from most of rostrum, antennae, and under surface of legs.

Rostrum slightly dilated to base, the length of prothorax; with moderately large punctures on sides behind antennae. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rapidly diminishing in width from base to apex, scutellar lobe transversely depressed; with sparse and minute punctures, even on sides. Elytra elongate-cordate; with rows of small punctures, larger near suture than elsewhere, the interstices with scarcely visible ones. Metasternum with fairly dense and large punctures, somewhat similar on basal and apical segments of abdomen, on the others sparse and minute; two basal segments depressed along middle, the apical one with a fairly large fovea. Legs moderately long, front coxae rather close together, femora grooved and edentate, front tibiae with an obtuse projection on lower edge near apex. Length, 7-8 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner and distinctly longer (about one-fourth longer than the prothorax), abdomen evenly convex, except for a small medio-apical depression on the basal segment, and front tibiae simple.

New Guinea: Wareo (Rev. L. Wagner); Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara).

The shorter distance separating the front coxae and the complete absence of elytral striation (although the series of punctures are distinct) have induced me to refer this species to *Metanthia* rather than to *Ipsichora*. The rostrum is longer than on *M. pyritosa* (especially on the female) and is not raised at the base on the male, and but little on the female. The blue is more evident on the female than on the male, but is not brilliant. The femora, although not denticulate, are margined on each side of the groove with a row of small granules.

METANTHIA REGULARIS, n. sp. Text-fig. 11.

Black, shining.

Rostrum moderately stout, about the length of prothorax; with crowded punctures of moderate size on sides behind antennae. Prothorax scarcely wider at base than the median length, sides evenly decreasing in width to apex; scutellar lobe not depressed; with rather sparse and small, but sharply defined, punctures, becoming larger on sides. Elytra with regular series of rather small punctures, the interstices with minute ones. Under surface with crowded punctures, smaller and sparser on parts of abdomen than elsewhere, basal segment depressed along middle, apical with a fairly large fovea. Legs moderately long, femora grooved and edentate, front tibiae with a small tooth close to the apical hook. Length, 4.5-5.0 mm.

♀. Differs in having rostrum slightly thinner, abdomen evenly convex, and front tibiae simple.



Aru Islands (H. Elgner).

Structurally close to *M. pyritosa*, but slightly smaller, and deep-black, although with a faint metallic gloss.

*METANTHIA GAGATINA*, n. sp. Text-fig. 28.

♂. Black, shining.

Rostrum rather stout, the length of prothorax; with small punctures, more crowded behind antennae than elsewhere. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rapidly diminishing in width to apex, scutellar lobe transversely depressed; punctures sparse and minute, even on sides. Elytra elongate-cordate, with rows of small distant punctures, those forming the row near suture larger than the others. Metasternum with crowded punctures, almost as large on basal segment of abdomen but sparser there, that segment with a rather wide median depression, apical one with a large median fovea and rather dense punctures. Front coxae close together, femora shallowly grooved and edentate, front tibiae with a distinct tooth on lower surface one-third from apex. Length, 5.0-5.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having rostrum slightly longer, abdomen evenly convex, except for a slight depression on apical segment, and front tibiae simple.

New Guinea: Wareo (Rev. L. Wagner).

Structurally close to *M. pyritosa*, but deep-black; the tooth on the front tibiae of the male, and the depressed scutellar lobe, readily distinguish it from the preceding species.

*METANTHIA SCUTELLARIS*, n. sp. Text-fig. 12.

♂. Black, shining.

Head with a small but deep interocular impression. Rostrum not very stout, slightly longer than prothorax, a feeble depression at its junction with head; with crowded punctures on sides behind antennae, small elsewhere. Prothorax distinctly transverse, apex scarcely half the width of base; with sparse and minute punctures, becoming larger near coxae, and forming a fairly distinct row across a slight subapical depression. Elytra cordate; with rows of small punctures, the row near suture distinct, the others slight; interstices scarcely visibly punctate. Metasternum with fairly dense punctures, continued on to basal segment of abdomen, the latter with a shallow median depression. Legs rather long, femora slightly grooved and edentate, front tibiae with a distinct tooth on lower surface about one-fourth from apex. Length, 4-5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat longer and thinner, abdomen evenly convex, and front tibiae simple.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara).

Slightly stouter than the preceding species, rostrum thinner, antennae inserted not as close to apex of rostrum, tooth of front tibiae of male slightly nearer the apex, and apical segment of abdomen nonfoveate. The scutellar lobe has a feeble depression, and the scutellum itself is distinctly transverse.

*METANTHIA APINA*, n. sp. Text-fig. 29.

♀. Black, shining; scape reddish.

Rostrum comparatively thin, gently curved, the length of prothorax, scarcely depressed at its junction with head; with crowded and rather small punctures on sides behind antennae (these inserted almost in middle), smaller and sparser elsewhere. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rapidly diminishing in width

to apex; with sparse and minute punctures, even on sides. Elytra cordate; with rows of small punctures, becoming minute in places; interstices impunctate. Metasternum with fairly large but not crowded punctures, becoming smaller and sparser on basal segment of abdomen, dense on apical one, and sparser elsewhere. Legs rather long, front coxae close together, femora widely and shallowly grooved and edentate. Length, 5 mm.

New Guinea: Wareo (Rev. L. Wagner). Unique.

The rostrum is rather thin and less curved than on other species of the genus, but the other generic characters are not aberrant. The type differs from the female of *M. gogatina* in having the rostrum decidedly thinner, scutellar lobe not at all depressed, and abdomen with somewhat different punctures. From the female of the preceding species, it differs by the rostrum, elytral punctures smaller, and those of apical segment of abdomen larger. The upper surface has a slight metallic gloss, which becomes more distinct when wetted.

METANTHIA PYRITOSA Pasc. Text-fig. 13.

One of the most brilliantly metallic weevils in New Guinea and widely distributed. "Dorey, Saylee," Madang, Mount Lamington, and Aru. Pascoe described the rostrum as "*sparse subtiliter punctato*". This is true of its upper surface, but its sides on the basal half are rather coarsely and densely punctate. The male differs from the female in having the rostrum somewhat stouter, with stronger punctures on the sides, basal segment of abdomen longitudinally impressed in the middle, legs slightly stouter, and the front tibiae with a small projection one-third from the apex. The specimens before me are all smaller, up to 5 mm., than the type,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lines, but Pascoe often measured his specimens with the rostrum extended.

IPSICHOHA.

Pascoe, *Journ. Linn. Soc.*, xii, p. 58.

IPSICHOHA LONGIPES, n. sp. Text-fig. 17.

♂. Bright metallic-blue; antennae and tarsi blackish.

Rostrum thin, moderately curved, about one-fourth longer than prothorax, a shallow depression at its junction with head; with rather sparse punctures on sides behind antennae (these inserted one-third from apex), sparser and smaller elsewhere; under surface with two rows of minute granules. Prothorax moderately transverse; with small and rather sparse punctures. Elytra subcordate, outlines continuous with those of prothorax; with series of small punctures in fine striae, the punctures absent from parts, but the striae complete; interstices with minute punctures. Sterna with sharply defined but not very large punctures, larger (but irregular) on side pieces of mesosternum than elsewhere. Abdomen with small and sparse punctures, the basal segment with a large, slightly clothed median depression. Legs long, especially the front ones, front coxae widely separated, femora with a row of granules terminating in acute denticles on one side of a shallow groove, very feeble on the other side, front tibiae with a row of minute granules on lower edge; front tarsi with long black hair on each side of three basal joints. Length, 6.0-8.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, more evenly curved, and black or mostly black, antennae inserted less close to apex, prothorax smaller, abdomen evenly convex, front legs but slightly longer than the others, and front tarsi clothed as the others.

New Guinea: Finsch Haven (Rev. L. Wagner). Abundant.

Apparently close to *I. cupido* (presumably the type of the genus) but the rostrum in the male is usually metallic throughout, and the pronotum is not sulcate. The femora are grooved, apparently the main distinction from *Pseudocholus*; the typical species of that genus was described as having "*prosterno antice abdomineque basi rugosis*". *P. viridimicans* was described as having head, rostrum and legs black, prothorax foveate, and the front tarsi with two joints clothed with long hair; on the present species three joints are so clothed. On many specimens parts of the under surface and legs are greenish, the elytra are often purplish, on the male the rostrum is occasionally blackish about the apex, on the female it is sometimes entirely black. The front sides of the prothorax, invisible from above, are fairly densely covered with small granules on the male, but not on the female.

*IPSICHOHA TIBIALIS*, n. sp. Text-fig. 18.

♂. Metallic-blue; part of rostrum, antennae and tarsi black.

Rostrum moderately curved, distinctly longer than prothorax, a wide but shallow depression at its junction with head; with crowded, but not very large, punctures on sides behind antennae (these inserted about two-fifths from apex), minute elsewhere. Prothorax moderately transverse, with small and sparse punctures, becoming larger and denser near coxae. Elytra subcordate, with rows of distinct punctures in fine striae, the punctures becoming very small posteriorly; interstices with scarcely visible punctures. Side pieces of mesosternum with larger punctures than on rest of sterna. Abdomen with smaller punctures, except at sides of base, than on metasternum, basal segment shallowly depressed in middle. Legs not very long, front coxae widely separated, femora with a row of granules terminating in minute denticles on each side of the groove, front tibiae with a conspicuous fringe of grey hairs on apical half of lower surface, three basal joints of front tarsi also fringed. Length, 7 mm.

♀. Differs in having rostrum longer, thinner, more strongly curved, antennae inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, abdomen rather strongly convex, and front tibiae and tarsi simple.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara).

In general appearance close to the preceding species, but front legs of the male much shorter, front tibiae with the apical half fimbriated, front tarsi with shorter and paler clothing, and antennae somewhat shorter; the female has more pronounced elytral striae, with larger, although not very large, punctures in the striae. On the type the under parts are of the same shade as the upper ones, but on the female they are bluish-green.

*IPSICHOHA CARINICOLLIS*, n. sp.

♂. Dark purplish-blue; most of under surface, legs and rostrum black, in parts with a slight metallic gloss, head dark-brown.

Rostrum about one-third longer than prothorax, thin in front, moderately dilated to base; with fairly dense but not large punctures behind antennae (these inserted about two-fifths from apex). Prothorax (with head) subtriangular; with rather sparse and small punctures, even on sides; with a fine continuous median ridge. Elytra with outlines continuous with those of prothorax, but considerably wider near base; with comparatively small even punctures, in sharp striae; interstices with sparse and small, but sharp, punctures. Sterna with



comparatively sparse and small punctures, even on side pieces of mesosternum, and absent from most of abdomen, two basal segments with a wide and shallow median depression. Legs rather long and thin, front coxae widely separated, femora with a few granules and denticles on each side of a feeble groove, front tibiae with a sparse fringe on apical half of lower surface. Length, 8 mm.

New Guinea (Dr. W. Horn, from — Kraatz). Unique.

The elytral striation and punctures are more pronounced than on the other species before me, and the prothorax has a fine and continuous median carina. There is a slight projection near the front coxae on each side of the breast, but it could be easily overlooked. The club of the antennae has a shallow oblique groove.

*IPSICHOXA PILIVENTRIS*, n. sp. Text-figs. 19, 20.

♂. Black, shining.

Rostrum moderately thin, about the length of prothorax; with crowded punctures on sides behind antennae (these inserted one-third from apex), sparse and minute elsewhere. Prothorax feebly convex, rather strongly transverse, apex suddenly and strongly narrowed; with sparse and minute punctures, even on sides. Elytra subcordate; with small punctures in fine striae, the interstices scarcely visibly punctate. Sterna with fairly dense punctures of moderate size, larger on mesosternum than elsewhere. Abdomen, except about base; with smaller and sparser punctures than elsewhere; two basal segments with a shallow median depression, clothed with fairly long depressed hairs. Legs comparatively short, front coxae widely separated, femora grooved and acutely dentate, front tibiae with upper edge gently incurved, lower edge fringed on apical half, three basal joints of front tarsi fringed. Length, 6.5 mm.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara). Unique.

A highly polished, jet-black species, with front tibiae and tarsi fringed much as on *I. tibialis*.

*PSEUDOCHOLUS*.

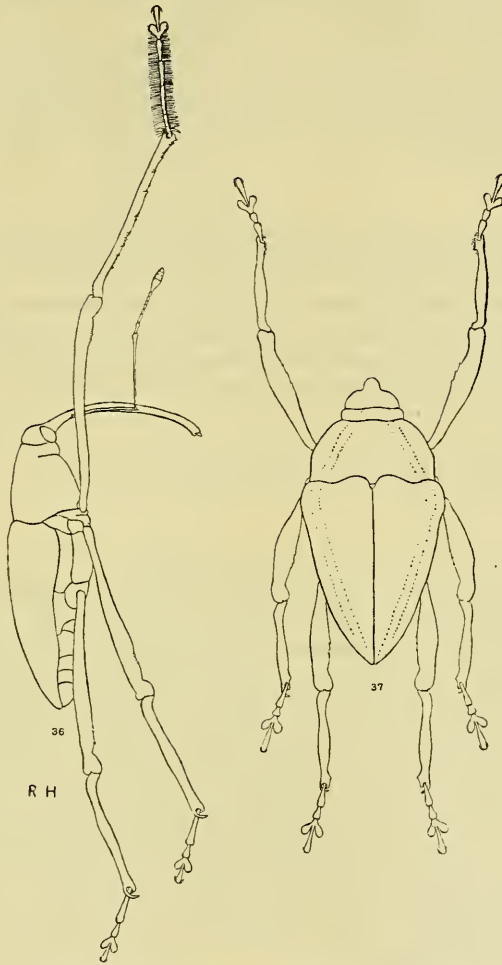
*Pseudocholus*, Lacordaire, *Gen. Col.*, vii, p. 253.

*PSEUDOCHOLUS FIMBRITARSIS*, n. sp. Text-fig. 36.

♂. Black, with a faint coppery gloss.

Head with a small, deep, interocular puncture, its junction with rostrum flattened. Rostrum thin, about half as long again as prothorax; with fairly large punctures on sides behind antennae, small elsewhere. Antennae inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, scape the length of funicle and club combined. Prothorax slightly dilated from base to near middle, and then rapidly narrowed to apex; with fairly large and dense punctures about base, smaller and irregular elsewhere. Scutellum transverse. Elytra cordate, with striae containing almost regular punctures of moderate size, becoming larger at base; interstices with crowded and rather coarse punctures about base, a few distinct ones at apex, absent elsewhere. Sterna with irregular punctures, sparse and small in places, larger on side pieces of mesosternum than elsewhere; prosternum widely and shallowly depressed in front of legs. Abdomen with rather small punctures, basal segment shallowly depressed in middle. Legs very long and thin, front coxae widely separated, femora with small denticles, front tibiae with numerous acute denticles on under surface, front tarsi with a conspicuous fringe of pale hairs on

each side of the three basal joints, the first of these longer than the rest combined. Length, 9-10 mm.



Text-fig. 36.—*Pseudocholus fimbritarsis* Lea.  
Text-fig. 37.—*P. cinctus* Pasc.

♀. Differs in having rostrum thinner, more evenly curved, with smaller punctures, antennae shorter, and inserted almost in exact middle of sides of rostrum, abdomen rather strongly convex, legs shorter, but still decidedly long, front tibiae not denticulate and front tarsi not fimbriated.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara).

Distinct from all previously described species by the front legs of the male.

*PSEUDOC HOLUS CINCTUS* Pasc. Text-fig. 37.

Eight specimens, from the Finsch Haven district, probably belong to this species, distinct by the stramineous vitta continuous on each side from apex of

prothorax to apex of elytra; but they differ from the description in having the under surface black with a slight metallic gloss, not "*fusco castaneo*" (probably the type was immature). The rostrum was described as being "*vix latiore*" than the prothorax, no doubt in error for "*vix longiore*".

The male differs from the female in having the rostrum somewhat stouter, with coarser punctures towards the base, antennae inserted nearer its tip, metasternum with a deeper and wider longitudinal depression, continued on to basal segment of abdomen, and partly clothed, and longer legs.

PSEUDOCHOLUS QUERULUS Pasc.

Nine specimens from Mount Lamington belong to this species, of which there is one of the original specimens, from Yule Island, before me.

The male differs from the female in having the rostrum stouter, with coarser punctures, its under surface finely serrated, metasternum with a deeper and wider longitudinal depression, continued on to basal segment of abdomen, and partly clothed, legs longer, and basal joints of front tarsi fimbriated.

DEGIS.

*Degis*, Pascoe, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen.*, 1885, p. 294.

DEGIS COXALIS, n. sp. Text-figs. 14, 16.

♂. Black, shining; prothorax subopaque, antennae reddish.

Rostrum not very stout, slightly longer than prothorax, its junction with head traversed by a shallow depression; with crowded but not very large punctures on sides behind antennae, sparser and smaller elsewhere. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly narrowed at apex; with rather dense but not crowded punctures, of moderate size or rather small, becoming sparser and smaller on sides. Elytra oblong-cordate; with sharp and almost impunctate striae, the interstices with almost invisible punctures. Metasternum with punctures as on sides of prothorax, becoming sparser and smaller on basal segment of abdomen, which has a wide and shallow depression, intermediate segments almost impunctate. Legs moderately long, front coxae slightly armed, femora acutely dentate, middle tibiae rather strongly arched at base. Length, 5.0-5.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer and thinner, abdomen evenly convex and front coxae simple.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara); New Guinea: Wareo (Rev. L. Wagner).

There is a small conical projection on the front coxae of the male, but it is much smaller, although quite distinct, than the conspicuous projection on *D. trigonopterus*, its prosternum is almost glabrous and the femora are acutely dentate, the hind ones less strongly than the others. The prothoracic punctures are smaller and sparser on the sides than on the upper surface, an unusual feature in the subfamily. The specimen from Wareo has most of the under surface reddish, probably from immaturity.

The type has a conical process projecting downwards from the tip of the rostrum; it is possibly deciduous, as it is not present on a second male, or on the female.



## DEGIS IMITATOR, n. sp. Text-fig. 15.

♀. Black, shining; prothorax subopaque, antennae obscurely reddish. Upper surface of hind femora with rather dense white clothing, rest of legs and under surface inconspicuously setose.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, feebly depressed at its junction with head. Elytra with sharply defined striae, the interstices with minute punctures. Metasternum with punctures as on sides of prothorax. Abdomen with sparse and small punctures, basal segment feebly depressed in middle of apex. Femora grooved and edentate. Length, 5 mm.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara).

Strikingly close to the preceding species, but with edentate femora. I have named this species, although there are but two females before me, as the species is so like the preceding one, that I had them placed as belonging to it. In addition to the femora, however, the tibiae are also different; on that species each tibia at the base is convex outwardly; on the present species its outer edge has a slight inward curve. The prothoracic punctures are also slightly larger than on that species and on the sides are slightly larger still, although not crowded. The elytral striae appear minutely serrated, owing to the punctures slightly encroaching on their sides; this appearance, however, vanishes posteriorly and laterally.

## DEGIS RESIDUUS, n. sp.

♂. Black, shining; prothorax subopaque, antennae obscurely reddish.

Rostrum about the length of prothorax, a shallow depression at its junction with head; with crowded punctures on sides behind antennae, small elsewhere. Prothorax slightly transverse; with crowded punctures of moderate size or rather small. Elytra sharply striate, the interstices without punctures, except a few on sides at apex. Metasternum with crowded punctures. Abdomen with smaller and sparser punctures, the two basal segments depressed along middle. Legs rather long, femora acutely dentate, the hind ones less noticeably than the others, upper edge of tibiae feebly incurved. Length, 3 mm.

Papua: Mount Lamington (C. T. McNamara). Unique.

Considerably smaller than the two preceding species. There is a minute projection on each of the front coxae, but it could be easily overlooked, and is invisible from most directions. The prothoracic punctures and elytral striae, however, are typical of the genus.

## DEGIS TRIGONOPTERUS Pasc. Text-figs. 34, 35.

Eight specimens, from Mount Lamington, Finsch Haven, and the Port Moresby and Madang districts, appear to belong to this species, but have the scutellum slightly longer than wide, instead of transverse. The males have a conspicuous tooth on each front coxa, clothed with white hair in front, and most of the prosternum is similarly clothed. Each shoulder has a conspicuous swelling that, with the insect on its back, appears as a large obtuse tubercle (this is not shown in the original figure), and the basal segment of the abdomen is longitudinally impressed. The female is without coxal armature, the prosternum is almost glabrous, and the abdomen is evenly convex. Both sexes have two rows of minute teeth on the femora, the teeth terminating at the subapical notch.